

HOW TO DO A GOOD LITERATURE REVIEW- DR. CHRISTOPH STORK

Searching- Stage 1

- Reference lists
- Bibliop databases (electronic)- SBSOChost, Econlit
- Search engines
 - Peer reviewed journals
 - Grey literature
 - Conference proceedings
- Literature search challenges-
 - no single database is likely to contain all published studies on a given subject.
 - English language bias
 - Publication bias-
 - difficult to find unpublished work
 - citation biases
 - depending on how you use “search terms” you get results
 - use and and or or + varyingly with various sites
- Assess Relevance
- *Using the same information we can have different results. We have our biases.. even relevance of information everyone perceives differently.*
- *Search different databases- class exercise showed results are not the same across databases.*
- Abstract Evaluation Check List
 - See the presentation on the URL.
- Literature Review with a Purpose
 - Highlight what has been covered by others or demonstrate what relevant literature was considered- *X and Y find that if athen.....*
 - Basis for own theory/modelling- *much more detailed- evaluate what they used and what they found etc- and then you criticize everything.*

WRITING A POLICY BRIEF- SUJATA GAMAGE, PHD.

What is policy research

- Research that can influence policy
- Forms

- Affects policy regimes
- Broadens policy horizons- when you meet X, you say maybe this is something that you could think about.
- Expands policy capacity- maybe you are collecting new set of data that someone else can use. (perhaps the government?)- indirectly affecting policy

Components of a policy brief

- Problem -> Solution -> Evidence
- Ethos, Pathos, Logos- where to place?- Name and where you are coming from (Ethos- after the evidence)- Pathos is within the problem. - Logos is evidence- so in the evidence section.
- Problem and solution has to be very specific.
- *A well structured research plan is essential for a good policy brief*
- Title- tight and attention grabbing
- Research Question- there in Research Paper (RP) and Policy (P) but not in Policy Brief
- Policy relevance- there in all three
- Component research questions/findings/recommendations/working hypotheses- there in all three
- Research- method and data and analysis- most important in the paper, almost as imp. In the other two.
- References and sources- equally imp everywhere
- Presentation- only important in the brief, not really in the proposal or the paper
- POLICY BRIEF NEEDS A SOLUTION... could be a finding in the research paper